

Red Army Captures Staraya Russa in New Drive

WARS AND REVOLUTIONS

By James S. Allen

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NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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WE LAND ON ENIWETOK, FLANK TRUK

House Backs FDR Veto of Subsidy Ban

President Shows How Bill Would Hit Housewife

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt started today what may develop into a major offensive on the home front with a stirring veto of the anti-subsidy bill which was sustained by a House vote of 151 to 224.

The anti-subsidy coalition which had the support of 168 Republicans, 48 Democrats, mostly from Southern states, one Minnesota Farmer-Laborite and one Wisconsin Progressive, still showed a substantial majority.

But it fell far short of the necessary two-thirds margin over the line-up supporting the President of 130 Democrats, 19 Republicans, one Wisconsin Progressive and one American Laborite.

The President picked up strength from the 249 to 118 vote against subsidies in the House yesterday, but the line-up was just about the same as it was last July when the House sustained the President's veto of a similar subsidy ban by 228 to 154.

At his press conference this morning, the President told reporters that he was sending up the subsidy veto message at noon.

TAX MESSAGE

And then he added significantly that he was sending up a tax message on Monday or Tuesday.

The context in which the President made this announcement lent strength to the growing impression on Capitol Hill that the President is sending up a veto message which will rank with the President's drive for passage of an effective soldier vote bill which already has Republican politicians jittery.

FDR TO HOUSEWIVES

And the obstructionist Republicans will be equally vulnerable since they lined up solidly for a bill which the President said in his veto message would cost the housewife 10 cents a pound more for butter, nearly 8 cents more a pound for

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Hillman Calls Dies 'No. 1 Smear Master'

By John Meldon

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee yesterday called Rep. Martin Dies "America's Number One Smear Master" and declared that Dies has no authority to investigate the CIO committee, as he has set out to do.

Meanwhile the CIO committee will flatly refuse to submit its books or other materials to Dies, Mr. Hillman said. On the other hand, the committee will welcome investigation by any Congressional committee vested with proper powers and has already thrown open its books to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Hillman said he learned Wednesday that an investigator of the Dies Committee had gone to the Amalgamated Bank here and had demanded the CIO committee's books and an accounting of its finances.

"However, since his announcement a month ago that he intended to investigate our committee," Mr. Hillman said, "neither he nor his agents have met with any of the CIO committee's members or its staff."

TIME TO CHALLENGE DIES

He said Dies' attempt to get the books at the bank is typical of "the back-door tactics characteristic of the Dies technique."

"It is high time that someone in America challenged Martin Dies' abuse of Congressional power," Mr. Hillman said.

The CIO political action leader pointed out that the only people in this country who have gone on record praising Dies are reactionaries and outright fascists like Fritz Kuhn, Silver Shirt leader Dudley Feller, the Ku Klux Klan and similar subversive un-American elements.

"The CIO Political Action Committee," Mr. Hillman pointed out to a large gathering of reporters who attended the interview, "was organized for the purpose of mobilizing the members of organized labor, their families, their friends, and all American citizens for progressive political action. It is our purpose to bring the issues of this crucial year to the attention of the American people—the issues of speedy victory in the war and the establishment of a serene and lasting peace; the issue of full employment and a more abundant life for our people."

"It is a perversion of reason and common-sense," he continued, "to hold that it is un-American or subversive to ask these millions of American citizens to give their support to such a program of political action in this crucial year of our history."

"We do not propose, however, to

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Baruch Offers Plan for Stable Demobilization

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UP).—Sweeping proposals for post-war demobilization and industrial reconversion, including plans to avoid economic chaos in this country in the event of a sudden end of the war in Europe, were submitted to War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes tonight by one of his chief economic advisers, Bernard M. Baruch.

The overall plan was embraced in a lengthy report prepared by Baruch, head of the Advisory Unit for War and Post-War Adjustment in Byrnes' office, and his associate, John M. Hancock, after many weeks of study and research.

Dovetailed into the report were the recommendations of many agencies, including the War and Navy Departments, the War Production Board, the Maritime Commission and others.

The report opposed the proposal of the Senate Post-War Committee headed by Sen. Walter F. George, D., Ga., that a special Office of Demobilization be set up with the absolute powers to handle vital problems that will face this nation when war ends. It held that such an agency would conflict with other war units and hinder prosecution of the war.

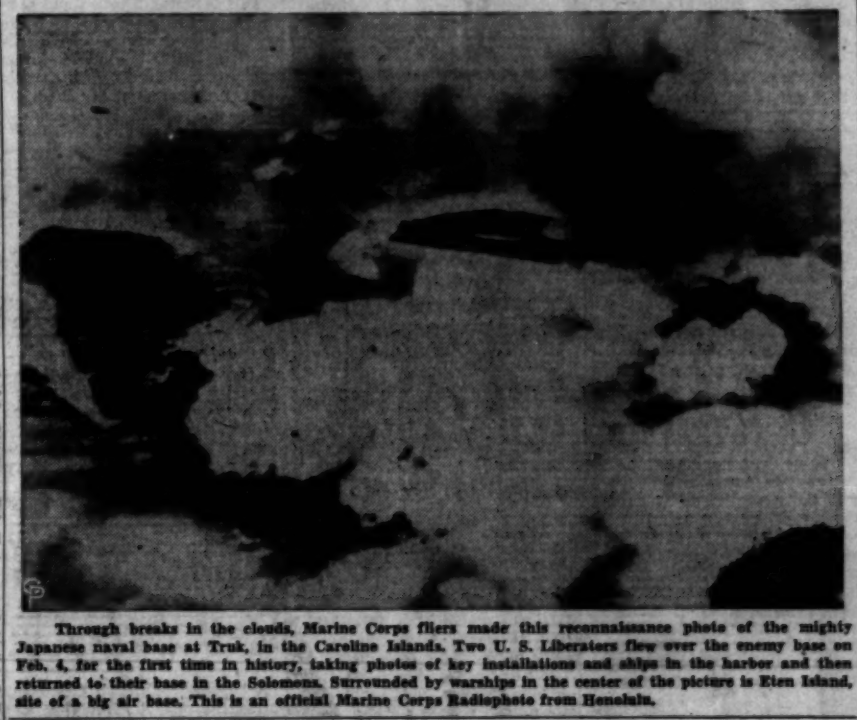
In his report and at a seminar for the press Baruch was emphatic that the government retire from the field of private business as soon as possible. In a letter accompanying the report, he listed these considerations as being of prime importance:

1. Getting everyone back to work in a peacetime enterprise.
2. Taking the government out of business.
3. A general tightening up of the industrial war front to hasten the end of the war and thus be ready for peace.
4. Spreading acceptance by war contractors of the uniform contract termination clause.
5. Place all war agencies under running review to cut them down as their work dwindles; also review all war industrial controls.
6. Immediate extension of laws governing price control, priorities and requisitioning, all of which expire this year.
7. Early engineering on public works to be ready if needed to fill in the valley of unemployment.
8. Provide credit means for those requiring it during the adjustment period, particularly for the smaller business groups and returning service men.
9. Prepare now for future action reducing taxes from war to peacetime levels, thereby providing necessary initiative and enterprise for stimulating employment.
10. Prepare an emergency "X" day reconversion plan to be used in the event of a sudden collapse of Germany.

Baruch asserted there is no need for a post-war depression.

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First Air View of Truk Naval Base



Through breaks in the clouds, Marine Corps fliers made this reconnaissance photo of the mighty Japanese naval base at Truk, in the Caroline Islands. Two U. S. Liberators flew over the enemy base on Feb. 4, for the first time in history, taking photos of key installations and ships in the harbor and then returned to their base in the Solomon. Surrounded by warships in the center of the picture is Eten Island, site of a big air base. This is an official Marine Corps Radiophoto from Honolulu.

Allies at Cassino Launch Attack

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Feb. 18 (UP).—Allied artillery massed in great strength on the Cassino front today hurled on German positions the heaviest barrage of the campaign in what was plainly the beginning of an Allied offensive aimed at breaking through to our beleaguered Anzio beachhead and to Rome beyond.

As the thunderous attack opened, American and British troops defending the beachhead below Rome, beat off repeated enemy assaults and inflicted great numbers of casualties on the Germans without losing an inch of ground. Heavy fighting was reported around the entire perimeter of the beachhead.

Some of the great barrage on the southern front was looped over the mountains behind Cassino and other shells were poured into the enemy-occupied portion of the town itself, but the main concentration was on the slopes of Mount Cassino which dominates the town. At times the rate of fire reached 20 shells each second.

Nazi dead were piling up with each vain attack on the beachhead front, but there were no signs the intensity of the attacks were abating as a result of early repulses.

Enemy planes fought their way through to strafe our ground troops, while allied bombers of all sizes battered German rear areas, troop concentrations, communications and supply dumps.

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New Soviet Drive Takes Staraya Russa

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UP).—Soviet troops today captured the German stronghold of Staraya Russa in a new offensive south of Lake Ilmen which hammered new gaps in the crumbling German lines across the Northern Front.

Moscow's broadcast communique announced that the Soviets struck in two directions along a 30-mile front curving below Lake Ilmen. Gen. Kiril A. Meretskov's Volkhov River Army captured the rail and highway junction of Shimak, on the southwest corner of the lake 38 miles northwest of Staraya Russa.

Other Soviet forces simultaneously went on the offensive due south

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in a special Red Army Day message to Soviet forces, said today, "I salute the officers and men of the Red Army. When we attack the troops of the Wehrmacht from the east, west, north and south the quality and valor of our forces will make final victory certain."

The Red Army will celebrate its 26th anniversary next Wednesday.

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Knox Denies Truk Invasion, Calls It 'Big Victory'

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 18 (UP).—American forces have landed on Eniwetok Atoll at the northwest corner of the Marshall Islands in a major assault carried out immediately after a shattering Navy carrier task force attack on the great naval base of Truk to the southwest, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

[At Washington, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox denied reports of landings on Truk as Japanese propaganda and called the air raid a "big victory."]

Landing after a heavy preliminary bombardment by battleships and carrier based planes, Marines and Infantrymen poured ashore on the atoll, which has one of the best fleet anchorages in the Pacific, and established beachheads.

FIERCE BATTLE ON

It was indicated that enemy forces were resisting fiercely and that fighting continued.

The 22nd Marines and elements of the 106th Infantry command made the attack under the immediate command of Rear Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, one of the heroes of the conquest of Kwajalein to the southeast.

"The capture of Eniwetok Atoll had been undertaken by forces of the Pacific Ocean Areas," Nimitz announced in a communique which revealed both his determination to keep on his way westward toward China and the vast extent of the Pacific Command he has built up since Pearl Harbor.

No word was announced, in this communique, of the bold attack by the Pacific Fleet forces under Admiral Raymond A. Spruance on Truk, the Japanese Pearl Harbor.

A radio blackout was necessitated because messages wirelessly from the fleet might betray to the enemy

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Desecration of St. Patrick's Hit

The desecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, discovered early yesterday morning, was condemned last night by Gilbert Green, Communist state secretary, as a provocative act "directed against the unity of the United Nations and the American people."

Unsightly red paint blotches, crudely resembling hammers and sickles, were found on several doors of the Cathedral yesterday morning. A second church, the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension on West 107th St. was also desecrated some time during the night.

"The desecration of the Cathedral is an insolent act of fascist vandalism to be condemned by every decent-minded person," Green said.

"The miserable perpetrators of the crime hoped to place responsibility for it at the doorstep of the Communists, but every sensible person can see through this obvious provocation."

He urged that "these despicable scoundrels be apprehended and brought to justice, together with all those who serve Hitler by spreading religious and racial hatred and bigotry in our midst."

Within an hour after the desecration of St. Patrick's was discovered, detectives and uniformed police were scouring the neighborhood for clues that would lead to the apprehension of the vandals, apparently without success.

The Police Department announced that in view of these attacks on the cathedrals it would undertake to guard all churches during the night.

17 Killed in Crash Of B-24 Bombers

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 18 (UP).—Two B-24 bombers crashed and burned 12 miles north of Mesa, Ariz., killing 17 crew members, the State Highway Patrol reported today.

Text of FDR Message On Subsidy Bill Veto

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UP).—The text of President Roosevelt's veto message on the subsidy bill:

To the House of Representatives:

I received yesterday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1944—HR 3477 (S 1488)—a bill which extends the life of the Commodity Credit Corp. until June 30, 1945, but which by its restrictive provisions would compel an increase in the cost of food and the cost of living to the people of the United States.

I promptly return the bill, without my signature, and urge Congress to act as soon as possible to extend without hampering restrictions the life of the Commodity Credit Corp. Farmers could thereby make plans for the planting of crops and know the support prices on which they can rely.

The reasons for my disapproval of HR 3477—my most emphatic and vigorous disapproval—must already be known to every Senator and every Representative. The issue of using government funds is not a new issue and my views on it

FDR Rally Jams Camden Streets

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 18.—A vast outpouring of workers at the great N. Y. Shipbuilding Yard halted traffic in the busy Broadway district here today in an enthusiastic pro-Roosevelt demonstration. Thousands of CIO shipbuilders, coming off the day shift, assembled around a loud-speaker truck and cheered union speakers who demanded passage of the Soldier Vote bill and a counter-offensive against the Republican-Poll Tax coalition in Congress.

Ben Miatto, secretary of Local 1, of the CIO Marine and Shipbuilders Union, and Irving Abramson, Jersey CIO head, spoke to the huge throng.

Anti-Government Strike in Argentine

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 18 (UP).—Police quelled an eight hour anti-government strike staged by several thousand construction workers in Buenos Aires yesterday, private advices from the Argentine capital said today.

Local 22 Rank and File Draws 5,600 Votes, Highest on Record

The Rank and File of Dreammakers, Local 22, drew a vote of 5,600 in Thursday's union election, the highest in the local's long history of ballot contests.

The vote was an emphatic repudiation of claims by the administration of manager Chas. Zimmerman that he has united the local and that the rank and file is an inconsequential "opposition."

The Independent Progressives, another anti-administration group, drew a little over 1,000 votes for its candidates.

Zimmerman, who was unopposed, drew 12,811 votes out of the 19,100 ballots cast. His was the top vote of the "Progressive" ticket.

The rank and file vote went to Isidore Weisberg, chairman of

the rank and file committee, and candidate for business agent. The vote for the rest of the rank and file ticket varied little, with the range between the high and low less than 200 votes.

An indication of how much the administration relied on the "bloc system" ballot they railroaded through, was seen in the 11,303 straight ballots for its ticket. The rank and file received 3,956 straight ballots.

Only on one previous occasion, four years ago, did the rank and file draw a slightly higher vote but that was for one of its candidates. Thursday's vote was more solid and ran through the entire ticket.

Some confusion was caused by

the administration's insistence that those voting the straight rank and file and Independent Progressive tickets, "invalidated their ballot. Both were partial tickets and in neither case was the combined number of candidates higher than the number called for. There were more than 500 such disputed ballots. The two involved groups counted them, however, pointing out that the intention of the voter could not possibly be questioned.

The outcome is clear evidence of the need of unity in the local such as would bring all elements together, Weisberg declared in a statement appraising the election.

"In making the official announce-

(Continued on Page 3)



Eisenhower Gets Top Soviet Award

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been awarded the Order of Suvorov, First Class, "for outstanding success" in planning and carrying out Allied operations in North Africa and Italy, Radio Moscow said today.

The Order of Suvorov is the only Russian decoration that Premier Josef Stalin has accepted during the war. Awarded for strategic brilliance, it also was bestowed upon the Soviet leaders at Stalin-grad and in the summer offensive.

La. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commander of U. S. Strategic Air Forces Over Europe, received the Order of Suvorov, Second Class, and Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, Mediterranean Air Forces Commander, was given the Order of Kutuzov, Second Class.

Maj. Gen. Frederick Anderson, Commanding General of the USAF Bomber Command, and Lt. Col. Samuel Graham received the Order of Suvorov, Third Class, and Lt. Col. William Derby was awarded the Order of Kutuzov, Third Class.

Pearl Harbor In Reverse

By a Veteran Commander

A POWERFUL American fleet, including a large number of carriers is attacking the great Japanese naval base—Japan's "Pearl Harbor" at Truk. The operation is still underway at this writing and, of course, a complete radio silence has been clamped down on the area. We don't know anything, and should not know anything about its progress until the show is either over or at least well under way toward completion.

The Japanese have announced over the radio that American land forces with tanks had "landed" and are being engaged by Nipponese troops. It is possible that the operation includes actual landings in force. It is possible that such landings are being made as a battle reconnaissance to test the enemy defenses. It is also possible that the Japanese are lying about the landings in order to say later that they have "repelled" them.

Thus knowing practically nothing, we should refrain from any comment, except to take off our collective hat to Admiral Nimitz who is effectively pursuing a bold and decisive strategy in the Pacific, according to the tenet that one must strike the enemy with force where he is strongest. Furthermore, it is a great comfort to see that Admiral Nimitz sees air power in its proper proportion and does not expect decisive results from air power alone. He BOMBS, SHELLS and then STRIKES. He does not believe in bombing for years without striking a blow at the main forces of the enemy. Admiral Nimitz is doing great things. He is also doing a little thing: he is kicking "de" Seversky and Disney into a cocked hat.

Let us patiently await the outcome of something which is even bigger than a "Pearl Harbor" in reverse. Pearl Harbor is further away from the U. S. than Truk is from Japan. The Japanese on Dec. 7, 1941, had the element of complete surprise in their favor. We haven't got it at Truk. Success at Truk will more than wipe off the slate the memory of Pearl Harbor. But—patience. This thing is no cinch.

THE second battle of the Anzio beachhead rages on without a decision in sight yet. There is little doubt that our troops have had to give way somewhat in the northern and northwestern sectors. News is scarce and it is difficult to form an opinion. It would seem that in that beachhead we are learning new lessons: that air power cannot win battles for us alone and that "blood and guts" must be backed up by reconnaissance, cooperation of arms and tactics.

The double-talk of certain spiritual quarters about Mt. Cassino Abbey which was a fortress used by the Germans, is being repeated about the papal villa of Castel Gandolfo. The Nuncio in the U. S. A. says there are no Germans there. Our command says there are. We are inclined to ask the Nuncio: "Was you there Charlie?" The same thing will be repeated when we get down to the business of taking Rome. Thus our opinion that the Germans hope for big political-clerical trouble for us to materialize in the battle for Rome, seems to have been borne out. Trouble is right here and Cardinal Maglione is the one who helps bring it.

THE Korsun pocket has been liquidated by the armies of General Konev. Exactly as we warned some time ago, there were only ten and one-half depleted German divisions there, numbering about 65,000 men (about half strength). These have been completely destroyed with 11,000 German prisoners taken. However, the battle of Korsun cost the Germans considerably more because of their futile relief attacks.

When everything has been counted, von Manstein will have to write off 100,000 men and probably better than 1,000 tanks in this operation. A splendid "gift" for the Red Army's 26th anniversary. The German lines south of the Novgorod-Gov line are crumbling. The enemy has announced the "evacuation" of Staraya Russa after the highway between Shumak and Strugi was cut at Ustrogosh. The junction of Dno will now be under direct threat, simultaneously with Pskov. This may be described as a hell of a situation for the Germans.

Unity Stressed at Post-War Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

strate that as patriotic Americans we can develop a large measure of national unity on a program for a better America.

"This is indeed the challenge and opportunity."

STRESSES UNITY NEED

The prospect of unity in the period ahead will strengthen "public morale right now," the speaker pointed out.

"If people have assurance that the 'national economic groups of America are united in the effort to solve our post-war problems,' he said, 'it would give tremendous confidence as to the future and constitute an enormous support for maximum war effort—such evidence of unity could perhaps prevent an occurrence of the psychology, which starts the downward spiral of depression.'

Fuller stressed the need of "collaboration and cooperation by our groups rather than isolation by any group of us" in solving "the transition and long-range problems which will arise when the United Nations are victorious."

America, said the NAM leader, has two possibilities before it. "On the one hand," he said, "we can have the misery and danger of idle men and idle money and idle opportunities."

"On the other prosperous farms, humming factories, busy shops—happiness, good incomes, security and real prosperity."

"These are the choices—there is no middle ground."

"We here today, through our great organizations, can assure that the choice turns towards the road to prosperity and happiness—I say it again—we at this conference can do just that—it is a great responsibility and an opportunity."

LIVELY DISCUSSION

Mr. Fuller's keynote speech was the only one given to the press. Reporters weren't admitted to the sessions. But in between sessions an NAM representative, who spoke to reporters told in behalf of a conference press committee, that there was a "frank and lively discussion." This discussion was about "free enterprise" and methods of making it work.

The NAM spokesman said that some delegates said that "they were not satisfied with the way that it (free enterprise) had worked for them in the past."

There was general agreement by the delegates, however, he added, that "the survival of 'free enter-

prise' would be determined by its performance."

Asked what was meant by "free enterprise," the spokesman said that it was not definitely defined. It was understood to mean the opposite of a "socialistic, government-controlled system."

Most significant also was the spokesman's statement that there was general agreement among the delegates that national income must not go down to pre-war levels.

He underlined that point. Employment must not be allowed to sink to low level, he added.

Important also was the spokesman's report that there was no dissent from the position that some delegates expressed that the government should do what private enterprise failed to do in keeping up economic activity.

TO DRAFT FINAL VIEW

The atmosphere of the discussion, he said, was friendly throughout.

The conference's final agreement on the grounds of cooperation between the interests represented will be drafted by a committee, which it was suggested, would include Albert S. Goas, Master of the National Grange; Dr. Paul P. Oadman, economist, representing the American Bankers Association; James Carey, CIO secretary; R. V. Fletcher, vice-president of the Association of American Railroads; Cloud Wampler, a NAM representative, and president of the Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.

Organizations represented include the NAM, American Bankers Association, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, the AFL, the CIO, the Association of American Railroads, Investment Bankers of America, National Foreign Trade Council, Rotary International, Kiwanis International, the Committee for Economic Development, the American Legion.

Golden, Carey and David McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers Union, represented the CIO.

The AFL is represented by E. J. Bryn, electrical union president, John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, Richard J. Gray, acting president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, Robert Watt, International Representative, and Matthew Wolf, vice-president.

Frey will preside at Saturday morning's session.

Battle Surprised Foe Near Trieste

LONDON, Feb. 18 (UP).—Yugoslav veterans of the Partisan 30th Division, in a surprise crossing of the Sava River southwest of Ljubljana, have slashed some 15 miles into enemy-controlled Italian territory and now are battling German forces near the railway control point of Gorizia 23 miles northwest of Trieste.

Disclosing the first major Partisan penetration into Italy since just after the Italian capitulation, when small bands swarmed into Istria on harassing raids, a Yugoslav People's Army of Liberation communiqué announced today that the current operation began last Feb. 2. Reinforcements followed on Feb. 6.

Partisan headquarters reported that Marshal Josip (Tito) Brozovich's advance units, apparently attempting to disrupt enemy communications and thereby ease the pressure of a powerful German offensive along the Yugoslav coast, were engaged in constant fighting with the enemy.

The heaviest engagements appeared to be underway in the snow-swept Kobarid Mountains, inside the Italo-Yugoslav frontier, where one strong German tank-escorted column was reported routed.

In a raid on a Slovenian coal mine Feb. 2, Partisan units destroyed installations and repulsed two attacking German armored columns with a loss to the enemy of six tanks, the communiqué added.

Dies No. 1 Smear Master, Hillman Says

(Continued from Page 1)

cooperate with Martin Dies in his effort to deny the full exercise by American citizens of their inalienable civil rights. For too long, Dies has misused and abused the prestige and authority of Congress to conduct his own witch-hunt against trade union leaders, government officials and employees, candidates for public office and outstanding progressives."

RECALLS SMEAR TACTICS

Mr. Hillman recalled that President Roosevelt assailed Dies' witch-hunt tactics in 1938 after Dies attempted to smear Frank Murphy, then Illinois governor and later Supreme Court Justice.

"In these critical days when the foremost national duty is essential to our victory, Dies' incitement and hatred and intolerance is a weapon deliberately calculated to divide and weaken our nation," he said.

"Few of his victims have been given an opportunity to defend themselves or answer the attacks upon their reputations," Mr. Hillman said. "He has recklessly slandered little people, and big, who disagree with his opinions and political views."

"In the reasoned judgement of millions of sober-minded Americans Martin Dies has earned the title of 'America's Number One Smear Master.'"

CITES FASCIST BLESSING

While the Dies Committee was originally set up and vested with powers to probe subversive and un-American activities, Mr. Hillman stated, "Dies has done little in the sphere to which Congress confined him. Instead he has earned and veered the blessing and praise of such characters as Fritz Kuhn, the imprisoned Nazi Bund leader; William Dudley Pelley, the imprisoned Silver Shirt leader, and a corps of other home front fascists."

"Why does Martin Dies seek out our Committee at this time?" Mr. Hillman asked. "Why does Martin Dies attempt to stifle the political rights of Americans? Can it be that he fears them? The CIO Political Action Committee will resist by every legitimate means the efforts to Martin Dies to thwart the civil and political rights of the American people."

At the same time, the Bari radio announced that the Six-Party coalition, representing the democratic forces in Italy, inclusive of the Communists, had sent a message to Moscow expressing confidence that Italian democracy "can rely on the sympathy of the Soviet Union."

In Naples on Thursday, the Committee of Liberation, representing the six parties, had already begun

ties help re-open the idle factories;

(2) Suppression of the black market and adjustment of wages to the cost of living;

(3) Organization of cooperatives to buy and distribute unrationed foods.

MESSAGE TO MOSCOW

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Puerto Ricans Swarm Into Anti-Fascist Party

By J. Santos Rivera

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Feb. 18.—Judging by the great influx of new voters registered into the Democratic Popular Party during Jan. 16-17, it appears likely that this progressive party will emerge victorious in the coming Nov. 5 general elections.

On Registration Day, the Democratic Popular Party polled 190,000 new voters, while the reactionary "United Front" Party managed to garner only 80,000 voters.

Realizing their slimy chances of making a showing in the coming elections, the reactionaries, Falangists and all the other enemies of Puerto Rican independence, are attempting to provoke a state of violence.

They are plotting to win the elections as a Nazi style—by crimes and banditry.

This fact was revealed and confirmed by the statement of Celestino Iriarte, President of the Republican Union Party, one of the five parties that comprise the reactionary "United Front" bloc.

"COMBAT REHEARSAL"

A brawl broke out on Jan. 30 among delegates of the Republican Union Youth during their Fourth Assembly. Chairs were thrown and a real battle raged until policemen intervened.

Senator Celestino Iriarte then addressed the Assembly:

"The energy shown here is the fighting spirit of the Republican-Unionists. This was a rehearsal of combat—of the type we shall carry on against the members of the Democratic Popular Party during the coming elections."

"We have to prepare ourselves to struggle against them in every form."

As a result of this Falangist

orientation, several shootings and murders have already taken place.

On the night of Jan. 19, shots were fired at an automobile which accidentally collided in front of the Republican Union Club in Bayamon. The guns have not been found, but charges have already been brought against Mr. Tulio Lopez.

Mr. Lopez has denied all association with the crime.

"At no moment did I carry any weapon, and I have never done so previously. I am a peaceful, faithful and law-abiding citizen. The propaganda of the Democratic Party is not carried out on the basis of shootings, but rather on the basis of truths. . . .

"If the adversaries like to argue with revolvers, it is up to them. We argue with ideas."

Another reactionary truth is to provoke the workers of the sugar industry. They are trying to force the workers to accept the old collective bargaining contract between the Association of Sugar Producers and the Free Federation—a workers' organization which does not enjoy the support of the workers.

The reactionaries are trying their hardest to destroy the General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico.

Up to this writing, the workers have succeeded in maintaining discipline in their ranks. Agencies of the government are intervening in the conflict, hoping to prevent any employer-provoked strikes.

Honor Soviet General at Red Army Dinner Here

A hero of Stalingrad, Lieutenant General G. Rudenko, who was awarded the Order of Lenin for the defense of that famous city, will be the honored guest at a dinner to celebrate the 26th Anniversary of the Red Army at the Hotel Commodore, Monday evening, Feb. 21.

High ranking military officers of the United States Army will also speak at the occasion to honor the gallant Red Army which is being sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Messages to be read have been received from General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark.

Due to make his first public appearance on Monday evening, Lieutenant General Rudenko is in this country as head of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in the United States, a post he was assigned to at the end of 1943.

He came directly from the front lines where he had been actively engaged in the heroic defense of Tul, Moshaisk, Stalingrad, Orel, Bryansk and the Donbas.

SON OF WORKERS

Prior to his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General in 1943, General Rudenko, since July, 1941 had been Deputy Chief of the Army Air Force of the USSR with the rank of Major General.

Born into the family of a railroad worker in the city of Dnepropetrovsk in 1906, after the October Revolution, he went to work in a metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk. From 1924 to 1928, Rudenko attended an industrial college in Moscow, entering the Red Army in 1929.

From 1931 to 1935 he worked at one of the military plants in an engineering capacity, later attending the All-Union Industrial Academy, named after Stalin.

As chairman of the Rostov Region

MacArthur Fliers Sink 9 More Ships

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Saturday, Feb. 19 (UP).—Nine more Japanese ships in the convoy Allied planes intercepted in the Bismarck Archipelago have been sunk, a communiqué announced today.

Total losses in the running battle near Mussau Island were listed as 12 merchant ships and three small escorting warships, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Saturday communiqué announced.

The entire convoy was believed destroyed, a jubilant announcement from headquarters said, following receipt of additional details of the battle which started Tuesday when a lone Liberator spotted the ships headed toward reinforcement of the enemy's base.

Croat Puppet Premier To Visit Hitler's

(By United Press)

The German-controlled Hungarian MTI New Agency said Friday that Croat puppet Premier Nicola Mandich and Foreign Minister Dr. Stjepan Perich would visit Adolf Hitler's headquarters shortly to negotiate on German-Croat problems.

As chairman of the Rostov Region

'Lady Liberty's' Last Flight



A bombing mission over Europe, the Flying Fortress "Lady Liberty" (top) was photographed from an accompanying plane flying serenely on her way. Shortly after, while over Flushing, Holland, a direct hit by enemy anti-aircraft gunners ripped the tail off the craft (center). Just the forepart of the bomber remains (bottom) as she falls to her end in a ghostly glow.

House Sustains FDR On Anti-Subsidy Veto

(Continued from Page 1)

cheese, 1 cent more for a quart of milk, 1 cent more for a loaf of bread, 7 cents more for a ten-pound bag of flour, hamburger would go up 4 cents a pound, pork chops would go up 4 1/2 cents a pound, sliced ham would go up 6 1/2 cents a pound, chuck roast would go up 3 1/2 cents a pound, round steak would go up 5 cents a pound.

Repeating his anti-subsidy veto message of last July, the President said that the anti-subsidy bill is "an inflation measure, a high cost of living measure, a food shortage measure."

The President recommended "urgently" that Congress act quickly to pass a simple resolution extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation which expired last night and which has been jeopardized by the battle against subsidies.

Rep. Brent Spence of Kentucky, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, promptly introduced a resolution to this effect.

Majority Leader John McCormack accused Rep. Jesse Wolcott, Republican leader of the anti-subsidy forces, of "trying to pull off a little sharp politics" in a heated exchange immediately after the House sustained the President's veto.

McCormack announced that he had a "gentleman's agreement" with Minority Leader Joe Martin not to bring up any legislation for action before next Wednesday.

Wolcott said that McCormack would have to take responsibility if there were no action on subsidies

Text of FDR's Veto Message

(Continued from Page 1)

a pound.

Round steak would go up five cents a pound.

The cost of many other necessities would be increased materially.

While increasing the cost of living, the prohibition of consumers subsidies will not add one dollar to the income of the farmers.

This bill would in effect reverse the policy of Congress; in effect, it repeals the stabilization Act of Oct. 2, 1942.

It is clear that we cannot hold the wage line if the Congress deprives us of the means necessary to hold the cost of living line.

No major country at war today has been able to stabilize the cost of living without the use of subsidies.

If the wage line breaks—and I do not see how it can be held if this bill becomes law—not only will food costs rise still further but all other costs will rise—including the cost of all munitions and supplies for the Army and Navy by many billions.

Not only will it cost every American family more to buy the necessities of life, not only will it cost more to run our factories and our farms, but also the costs of conducting the war will rise proportionately day by day. The weight of the increased burden will fall on all of us, but most of all on the unorganized workers and others who live on small and relatively fixed incomes, among whom are most of the dependents of our fighting men.

The bill presented to me would destroy the stabilization program. I cannot accept responsibility for its disastrous consequences. I hope that the Congress will not compel these consequences.

Soldier Vote Bill Still in Deadlock

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The conference between the House and Senate on the soldier vote bill wound up today for the week-end with a flurry of three "compromise" proposals.

But conferees subsequently admitted that the discussions were rapidly getting nowhere and that the new proposals represented no decisive change in the situation.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the real issue of the federal ballot versus the State's Rights will again go back to the House and the Senate for another vote before anything happens in conference.

The only hope of breaking the deadlock in conference would come if either of the two House Republicans, Rep. Harris Ellsworth of Oregon and Earl Le Compté of Iowa, would break away from their leadership. Rep. John Rankin of Mississippi, Ellsworth offered one of the new compromises which after examination turned out to be no compromise at all.

The Oregon congressman simply proposed that the conferees approve the Eastland-Rankin State's Rights bill—and in return offered to permit a vote on a separate federal ballot bill in the House.

Actually Ellsworth offered nothing tangible since another roll-call vote on the issue in the House is now considered certain.

CONNOLLY NOT SURE

Senator Tom Connolly of Texas, who had voted for the Licensure bill in committee and then opposed it on the floor in roll call votes, proposed that the federal ballot include the names of state officials although not of county and municipal officials.

War Department officials said this would mean 48 different ballot shipments to the troops and would not be practical.

Connolly said that he had just thrown out this idea and was not sure that he was for it himself. It did not appear to be receiving serious consideration from any source.

County ALP Hits Dewey on Soldier Vote

The New York County Committee of the American Labor Party today called upon all state Senators from New York County to reverse the action of the State Assembly in defeating the Moses resolution memorializing Congress on behalf of a federal soldiers ballot.

A telegram urging such action carried the signatures of Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Eugene P. Connelly as chairman and secretary of the County Committee.

"Defeat of the Moses resolution in the Assembly memorializing Congress to pass a federal soldier voting bill is a blot on the liberal and progressive record of this state," the ALP said. "It is sheer demagoguery to talk of a state ballot when it is common knowledge that it would be utterly impossible to deliver such ballots to our armed forces."

"The Republican Party and its leader, Governor Thomas E. Dewey, must bear the responsibility for lending their aid to an attempt to deprive the men and women of this great state of their right to participate in the coming national election. This issue rises far above petty party politics. It must not be made a political football. We call upon you to take action to reverse the stand of the Assembly and demonstrate to those men and women fighting and dying for democracy in our armed forces that this great state stands behind them in the fight for their voting rights."

A spa town and rail center of 32,000, Staraya Russa had been one of the most powerful "hedgehogs" in the German lines of the north and its evacuation foreshadowed collapse of the whole Nazi position between Lakes Imin and Peipus and further opened the way for a Soviet drive into southern Estonia and Latvia, the borders of which are guarded by Pskov.

The Soviets had battered against Staraya Russa for the past two and one-half years. In the winter of 1941-42 Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's forces encircled part of the German 18th army in that area but the Germans held out and finally were relieved.

Nazis Admit Belgium Underground Active

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The Nazis can't laugh-off Belgium's underground movement. With armed resistance growing hourly as the Allied invasion nears, the Hitlerites are forced to acknowledge the potency of the Belgian guerrilla fighters.

In a recent press release, the Belgian Information Center in New York took note of an article which appeared in the Nazi-controlled newspaper, Cassandre, on December 19th:

"Scattered settlements in the vast Ardennes forests," states the Nazi press, "have been occupied militarily by the White Brigade, which is attributed a national character, is in reality an international brigade."

"As a matter of fact, it is composed of some Belgians, recalcitrants or former soldiers, but also of escaped Russian prisoners, Senegalese and Moroccan Negro soldiers, and subjects of different nationalities coming from foreign lands, or already in this territory."

"These detachments are, of course, equipped, armed, and supplied with the tools of war. They have in their possession trucks, uniforms,

Why USES Can't Do Job for Vets

By Louise Mitchell

The successful placement of millions of veterans at useful jobs when they return from the wars will depend largely on a sound economic policy, a regional spokesman of the United States Employment Service said yesterday.

The USES which is charged with placing workers on new jobs, including veterans, finds that its difficulties increase as more and more soldiers are discharged. Proper rehabilitation, training and reemployment of more than 10,000,000 men and women will take a tremendous national effort, the USES representative said, which can only be successful if we have a "good post war economy."

Of the thousands of ex-servicemen who have already applied to the regional War Manpower Commission for jobs, only about one-quarter have been satisfactorily placed, he admitted. The other 75 per cent never returned to USES after a first visit either because they found jobs or felt that USES couldn't help them.

Under the present job placement setup, responsibility for the reemployment of vets on their old jobs rests with the Selective Service System through its re-employment division, while vets who want new jobs apply to USES.

All private employers are obliged to reinstate with accrued seniority rights all such veterans who are capable of performing their duties and who reapplied for their former jobs within 60 days after discharge. Only those with 10 per cent or more service-connected disability may apply to the Veterans Administration for assistance, financial, physical and technical.

EMPLOYERS RELUCTANT

But vets find that many employers are far from anxious to rehire former workers on the grounds that the men are no longer fit, or else why did the Army discharge them. Truth to tell, the overwhelming majority of the 1,400,000 already discharged since Pearl Harbor are as fit as when they entered the army and after a short readjustment period could easily integrate themselves in civilian life.

Under the Selective Service System there are reportedly 15,000 reemployment committees attached to local draft boards throughout the nation who are supposed to take over veteran job problems. These committees do this important work on a voluntary basis. Is it any wonder therefore that veterans complain that they are not getting A-1 attention. One veteran told the Daily Worker that even though he has been home three months he has yet to hear from his committee. The system of voluntary committees is apparently far from adequate and will completely bog down when millions come marching home.

For USES, veteran job placement is a chore added to its regular routine. The work of 1,500 USES is seriously hampered because many vets in addition to needing jobs are in serious need of retraining. USES as well as Selective Service relies upon existing agencies, private and public, as well as charity organizations for additional vet care because no governmental program has as yet been set up. And there is nothing that makes a veteran making more than to find that when he comes home there is no central organization which handles all his problems, that he has to run around to a half dozen places and that he is about to become the ward of some charity institution during retraining if he can get it.

Governor Dewey with his economy at any price outlook muffled the Board of Regents plan for retraining of discharges. The president hopeful is well satisfied to have the men use existing facilities of the school system in the face of his continued cuts in education.

Among the many problems USES faces in getting jobs for veterans, who have either outgrown their former mental tasks or who want a complete change of work or who want jobs with high wages, is a somewhat prevalent notion that home-front workers are making

fabulous wages. Some veterans taken in by anti-labor propaganda are surprised to find that labor has also been called upon to make sacrifices. This reveals that labor has to become ever more active in veteran's work as well as in mapping out its own independent program for soldier members.

The USES program though useful, is considered by veterans to be seriously inadequate. Its positive feature is that it is trying to fill a gap between a real government program and no program at all, despite Presidential plans to set up an independent Congress to make provision for real rehabilitation and retraining. USES is not equipped to carry this out despite valiant efforts. Only a coordinated, centralized rehabilitation job program can perform the tremendous task of securing proper readjustment of our fighting forces into civilian life. No half-measures can suffice.

Crowley to Quit Alien Custody Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UP).—President Roosevelt said today that Leo T. Crowley plans to resign as Alien Property Custodian to devote more time to his position as Director of the Foreign Economic Administration.

The President said at his press conference that the move had been in the cards for a long time but that no decision had been made as to a successor. Nor, he added, had he heard any discussion on whether Crowley would remain as head of the federal deposit insurance.

Mr. Roosevelt brushed aside charges by Rural Electrification Administrator Harry Slater that White House aides sought to persuade him to resign.

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the results, Brother Zimmerman indicated the serious problems facing the dressmakers and he pledged that the administration of the union would work towards the unification of all elements," Weisberg said.

"In such effort Brother Zimmerman will meet with the wholehearted cooperation of the thousands of dressmakers who voted for the rank and file program."

The vote also voices the insistence of dressmakers for a restoration of democracy and for participation by the union in efforts to bring about labor unity nationally and internationally, Weisberg said. He further noted that the voters for the Zimmerman ticket, too, did so because of promises in the Progressive literature that such a policy will be favored.

Identify Fascists Who Invaded St. Pauls Area

LIBERTON, Feb. 18 (UP).—The armed guards who recently invaded St. Pauls Basilica in Rome in violation of the extra-territorial rights of the Catholic Church have been identified as members of the Fascist Republican police, the newspaper Vos said today.

"We are getting scores of replies every day, indicating that ministers, professors, labor leaders, and other prominent people all over the country have written to the President on the case of Mrs. Browder," Mr. Jack said. "Many more are joining in a round-robin letter circulated by the I. L. D. Committee of which I am chairman."

Attorney General Biddle recently refused to consider cancellation of a warrant of deportation against Mrs. Browder, who is the wife of an American citizen and has three children, all American citizens.

"This is the first time that a wife and mother of American citizens has been refused the right of residence with her family in the United States," Mr. Davis wrote the President. "Such a precedent would be detrimental to the democratic spirit of our land."

HITS BIDDLE ACTIONS

Mr. MacMahon stressed that Biddle's action is "unwarranted and a violation of the four freedoms."

"The brutality of such an act," he added, "... is alien to the principles and traditions of our country."

Mr. Flaxer's plea said in part: "I plead with you for Mrs. Earl Browder. She has three American sons. You released her husband from jail in the interest of national unity and the more effective prosecution of our war against fascism. Why then must she be torn from this family of hers on some technicality?"

They Took First Photos of Truk



Here are the crews of the first U. S. Liberator bomber to fly over the great Japanese naval base at Truk, in the Caroline Islands, now being attacked by U. S. forces. They are shown in front of one of the planes used on the reconnaissance flight. Photos taken at the time of key installations at the enemy base proved of great value to the task forces attacking Truk. Bottom row (left to right): Pfc. W. J. Butz, Lake Charles, La.; Sgt. James A. Martin, Liberty, Ala.; Cpl. Thomas J. Humphrey, Cleveland, O.; Sgt. Edwin P. Troy, Chicago, Ill.; Cpl. Elmer A. Prokasky, St. Louis, Mo.; Sgt. Peter F. Kowalski, Cleveland, O.; Sgt. Arnold J. Chambers, Kansas City, Mo.; Sgt. J. R. Perry, Attleboro, Mass. Middle row: Sgt. Dale A. Kerwin, West Sanbury, Pa.; Sgt. Max L. Winters, Martinsville, Ind.; Sgt. Albert S. Meekins, Racine, Wis.; Sgt. Edward H. Turner, Hudson, N. Y.; Sgt. George S. Knolls, Newville, Tex.; Sgt. Charles H. Keck, Okmulgee, Okla.; Sgt. John A. Purdie, Montgomery, Ala.; Sgt. Bernard W. Payne, Goddard, Iowa. Back row: Lt. Richard W. Starnes, Chicago, Ill.; Capt. Donald Kennedy, West Monroe, La.; Major James R. Christensen, Salt Lake City, Utah; Capt. James Q. Yawn, Bogus Chito, Miss.; Capt. Edward J. Sanders, Sioux City, Iowa; and Lt. Paul W. Dean, Alloua, Pa. This is an official Marine Corps Radiophoto from Honolulu.

Can Lick Race Hatred--Here Are 2 Assemblymen Trying Hard

By Eugene Gordon

Hulan A. Jack and William T. Andrews, the Negro Assemblymen are leading the fight at Albany to outlaw racist practices in New York.

New York is recognized by the Negro people throughout the union as having the most progressive legislation. If this legislation is amended, as Jack and Andrews are trying to amend it, so it will work more effectively, it can become a model for all the other states.

"We've got most of the laws we need against discrimination in this state," Andrews said in an interview. "What we've got to do now is make these laws work."

LAW CAN HELP Jack agrees with people who say that laws alone won't cure the evil in men's hearts.

"But laws can curb men's tendency to express this evil in overt acts against their fellows."

Each man has a favorite among the many bills he has introduced in the Assembly.

"I think my State Guard bill is the most important," Andrews said. "It provides that no New York Guard unit shall hereafter be created or maintained which is composed of or restricted to men of a particular race, color or religion, and prohibits discrimination in commissioning and appointing officers."

Such a law would help to break down the artificial barriers between Negro and white young men of Army age—young men who entered the Guard in peacetime, say, instead of the Army. It would serve to bring about the kind of social fellowship essential to interracial harmony.

Mr. Andrews has a pile of other bills in committee in Albany: No. 80, which seeks to stop discrimination against Negro or Jewish civil service eligibles; and No. 79, which would make it a misdemeanor "for a person controlling appointments under civil service or any public utility to discriminate in employment because of race, color or religion."

STATE FEPO Mr. Jack's favorite bills and resolutions, among the half dozen or more he has introduced in the Assembly, include one which would fix a minimum wage standard for domestic workers and minors and another for establishing a State Board of Fair Employment Practices.

Progressives throughout the United States are watching New York's Assembly and cheering its Negro lawmakers. The people of New York however, can do more than cheer. They can write to their Assemblyman and to the Governor demanding that these bills become laws of the State of New York.

Unionists in Plea For Mrs. Browder

Three union officials, writing in their individual capacities, are among the scores of leaders in American life who have reported to Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, chairman of the International Labor Defense Committee on the case of Mrs. Earl Browder, that they have communicated with the President on the case.

Mr. Jack yesterday made public letters to the President from Douglas L. McMahon, international secretary-treasurer of the Transport Workers Union, Sec. Morris Davis, secretary of Painters Local 848, New York, and Abram Flaxer, president of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America.

"We are getting scores of replies every day, indicating that ministers, professors, labor leaders, and other prominent people all over the country have written to the President on the case of Mrs. Browder," Mr. Jack said. "Many more are joining in a round-robin letter circulated by the I. L. D. Committee of which I am chairman."

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Union Lookout

John L. Spivak (pioneer exposé of American fascists) is the new editor of Hotel and Club Voice, organ of AFL Hotel and Club Employees Local 6. . . Jack Bigel, State, County and Municipal Workers organizer, is one of the U.S. Navy's newest recruits. . . CIO members at Bethlehem 56th Street (Brooklyn) shipyard claim the best bond buying record of any industrial establishment in Greater New York. Their record is 93 per cent signed up on the payroll deduction plan. Local 13, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, gets the credit.

You can measure how labor-management relations stand by bond buying. Local 13 averts, Bethlehem, where it's top-notch, sent the Fourth War Loan off to a flying start with rallies right in the yard and union and management spokesmen. At Bushy, where cooperation with the union is at the lowest mark, there's not a whisper about the bond drive. Sullivan yards had a rally, but the union wasn't invited and the campaign lacked zip. Moral: well, you get the idea.

CIO State, County and Municipal Workers, announcing a study course on the history of American national minorities, calls it a "united front" that will kill the germs of prejudice. The course will cover the Negro people, Feb. 24 and March 9; the Jewish people, March 23 and April 6; the Irish, April 20 and May 4; Italians, May 18 and June 1, and Puerto Ricans, June 15 and 29. Classes will be held at 12:15 P.M. at the Photo League, 31 E. 21st St., New York.

Keep your eye on St. Louis, if you want to get an idea of the problems you'll have to meet in your town when cutbacks hit. Eleven thousand were laid off alone at U.S. Cartridge; 8,000 at Atlas Powder Co.; 2,500 at McQuay-Norris; and there were substantial lay-offs also at Amertop, Curtiss-Wright and other plants. The CIO Council there has set up a committee to work out solutions. Labor and management are seeking more prime war contracts and moving toward establishment of plans guaranteeing workers seniority on their old jobs, pending their re-employment.

The Ohio Teamster, organ of the largest and most influential AFL group in Ohio, in a current issue cites 28 reasons why President Roosevelt should be re-elected. . . AFL Rubber Workers in College Point, L. I., have opened a campaign for servicemen. . . The Jamestown, N. Y., AFL Central Labor Union has called upon the Federation's Executive Council to reverse the decision it made recently at Miami, rejecting participation in the London June 5 world labor parley. A reversal would be "the better part of wisdom," Milton F. Horn, secretary, wrote President William Green.

People's Choice for Ex-Congressman: Rep. Ransell Compton, Connecticut Republican, is a consistent foe of the administration. Recently he was taken over the coals by New Haven CIO and AFL labor for his voting record. Compton came back with the charge that his critics are "Nazis or Communists." Harold V. Feinmark, president of the Central Labor Council, and Edward McCrone, CIO sub-regional director, replied jointly. There are 25,000 in New Haven's 46 AFL and 25 CIO unions, they reminded him. They added that the Connecticut State Federation of Labor description of Compton, adopted at a recent convention, is apt. That gave him a scallion-slitted crown for "anti-labor, anti-people, anti-common man voting."

Labor unity is shaping up in Arkansas where the misnamed "Christian American Association" is trying to put over a violently anti-labor constitutional amendment. Unions have set up an Arkansas Voters League to lick the proposition. Stereotypes on a state scale, plumbers, carpenters, painters, electrical workers are among those cooperating with CIO unions so far.

CIO Rubber Parley Maps United Wage Plan

Curran, Mills Re-elected by City CIO Council

Joseph Curran, president, and Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer, of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, were unanimously re-elected to office Thursday night at a meeting at Fraternal Clubhouse. Mr. Curran is president of the National Maritime Union and Mr. Mills a representative of the Newspaper Guild of New York. Delegates from 250 CIO affiliates also elected four vice-presidents: Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council; Ruth Young, executive secretary of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; and Ernest J. Rudloff, president of Local 39, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. A fifth vice-presidency was left open for a candidate to be elected by Amalgamated Clothing Workers locals, which are now completing a vote on affiliation to the CIO Council.

One lively contest featured the election, James V. King, district president of the State, County & Municipal Workers, a contender for the fourth vice-presidency, was nosed out by Rudloff by some 6,000 votes. Voting was based on per capita membership in the respective unions whose delegates were casting ballots. In addition, delegates elected an executive board of 23 which represents all international unions affiliated to the council. In this case, board members were elected by caucus vote within the respective unions of each international. CIO members will mobilize today for distribution of a leaflet opposing Gov. Dewey's proposed budget, it was announced.

Ryan Named to Nat'l Guild Post

John F. Ryan, general organizer of the New York Newspaper Guild, was elected to serve on the American Newspaper Guild's national contract committee by the union's International Executive Board. Choice of Ryan, one of the New York Guild's outstanding progressive leaders, is evidence that the union plan set up between the New York local and the national office is working out in practice. Ryan was nominated for the post by Walter Engels, ANG vice-president. Voting for Ryan were Milton Murray, ANG president; Sam B. Bubanks, executive vice-president, and Engels and four vice-presidents.

Navy Nurses See London



A group of U.S. Navy Nurses, on a tour of London, shown on the grounds outside the House of Commons. Left to right: Ensign Irene Beck, Jamesstown, N. Y.; Frances Beck, Lexington, N. C.; Theresa Munnell, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Anne Fortune, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Marie Landenslager, Valley View, Pa.; Margaret Butler, Schenectady, N. Y., and Helen Kenseberg of Washington, D. C.

Yanks Invade Eniwetok; Knox Denies Truk Landing

(Continued from Page 1)

the position of the powerful carrier force from which hundreds of planes went out to blast Truk targets.

But it was believed that Truk itself was a major American victory, one of the most striking of the war, and it was hoped that a big Japanese fleet, had been trapped in the lagoon, in a base Japan had believed impregnable.

Nimitz indicated that a fleet equal to or surpassing that which made history in the bombardment of Kwajalein had prepared the way for the landings on circular Eniwetok.

After noting that his Army and Marine assault troops had landed and established their beachheads, Nimitz said: "The initial landings took place after strong preliminary attacks by carrier-based aircraft and by heavy ships of the Pacific Fleet. The troops went ashore under

the cover of battleship gunfire and with the close support of low flying naval aircraft."

BIG VICTORY AT TRUK, KNOX SAYS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UP).—American Naval and Air forces have scored a "big victory" in their mighty aerial assault against the formidable Japanese naval base of Truk, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today, and he described as enemy propaganda, reports that U. S. troops had attempted landings.

"This was a strike by carrier-based planes," he told a news conference, and indicated there had been no direct contact between opposing warships.

Replying "certainly I do" to a question whether he thought American forces had scored a big victory, he added that the full scope of the triumph will not be known until the powerful U. S. task forces can break their radio silence.

He did not know whether the attack was still in progress. He said the assault was "but another in the overall campaign to destroy for all time Japan's ability to wage war, whether it be on the sea, on land or in the air."

"Now that we've started we aren't going to stop," he said.

He revealed that in recent months the Allies have been sinking four times as much enemy merchant tonnage as they are losing by enemy action—"and that ignores the fact that we are building far more than we are losing."

Knox said American forces would conquer Truk—"eventually." But he declined to say whether the Navy intended actually to seize the base, eventually, or by-pass it.

CITES NAVAL STRENGTH

"The main significance of this strike on Truk by carrier based planes is the growing ability of our joint sea and air power to project its strength westward," Knox said. "With our increased fleet strength—and by that I mean, of course, to include both aircraft carriers and surface craft—we are now able to go on the offensive and strike the enemy at the time and place that we select."

"It is further significant that our sea power is not limited to certain areas. On the contrary, it is of such magnitude in the Pacific area as to make itself felt from the Bering Sea down to Australia."

"Behind this growth of sea power are the bitter campaigns of the Aleutians, the Gilbert Islands, Kwajalein in the Marshalls and the entire Solomon operations. "Spearheaded by our fleet we have been able to drive the enemy from these areas so that bases and airfields became available to us. Then as soon as we had secured bases our fleet has driven deeper into enemy territory."

"Beginning on New Year's Day of this year, our fleet has made three important strikes on enemy bases. The first was the carrier based raid on Rabaul on Jan. 1. Then on Feb. 4, a task force bombarded Paramushiro. The third strike, that against Truk, is but another in the overall campaign to destroy for all time Japan's ability to wage war, whether it be on the sea, on land or in the air."

Slav Congress Leader to Talk on WHOM Sunday

Steve Krall, National Executive Secretary of the American Slav Congress, will be heard in an address, "An Appeal to Americans of Slav Descent" on Sunday, Feb. 20, over Station WHOM, 1480 Kilocyte.

Pearl Sees Labor Division as Virtue

By George Morris

Phil Pearl, publicity director of the AFL, came forward with some more wisdom yesterday.

Political division in AFL ranks is a virtue, says Mr. Pearl, for it should enable labor to win strong pro-labor planks in the platforms of both parties.

At the same time Pearl released all his artillery against Ohio's Governor John W. Bricker, expressing more favor for Wendell Willkie as Republican candidate for President. The name of Thomas Dewey, who stands a much stronger chance of nomination than Bricker, is conspicuously absent in Mr. Pearl's political observations.

Mr. Pearl's opinions, as editor of AFL's news service, is dangerous on two main counts: first, it is an expression not of the entire AFL but principally of a certain group (Hutchinson-Wells) within it that is pulling towards the Republicans and for that reason has fought every effort to unite labor politically; secondly, it is an attempt to justify labor division and even make a virtue out of it.

F. D. R. LABOR'S CHOICE

This must be considered against a background of continued overwhelming support that President Roosevelt has held among the workers of the country, particularly in the ranks of organized labor. All signs within the AFL and CIO, and the recent Gallup poll confirmed it strongly, point to the continuance of this support.

The President is labor's candidate notwithstanding the effort of such dyed-in-the-wool Republicans as Boss Huchinson of the Carpenters and Boss Lewis of the Miners, to dent his labor support. All political division in labor ranks, and all theories of alleged advantage in such division, has only the purpose of undermining support for Roosevelt.

Secondly, it is politics as usual, without realization of labor's great stake in 1944's outcome—the far-reaching effect it will have on many presidential elections—to come. The primary object is to rally a maximum of support behind the candidate who is and will continue to lead the country on the march to victory and along a path that will insure a secure people's peace.

This is not a question that should be influenced by Bill Hutcheson's or Matthew Woll's political background. If organized labor found conditions serious enough in the three previous elections to show an almost solid block behind the President, it certainly must have such solidarity at this moment. As to the secondary question of

Rallies Locals To FDR Program

By Sig Wenger

CLEVELAND, Feb. 18.—More than 200 delegates from CIO rubber locals throughout the country, here for a national wage conference, today received a statement of policy from the general executive board of the United Rubber Workers of America.

The GEB endorses stabilization of the nation's war economy and points out that "a Congress more interested in partisan politics than in preserving a sound and functioning national economy" has "hurriedly tossed aside" constructive proposals made by President Roosevelt.

The GEB, while leaving it for conferees to decide the amount of general wage increase that the union will seek, points out that no solution can be found in one union's isolated fight. The board said that there must be a united nation-wide campaign to alter a wage policy which disturbs national unity and war production.

RALLY BEHIND FDR

Rallying the membership behind the policies of President Roosevelt and the program of the CIO under Philip Murray's leadership, the board called for community campaigns throughout the land, embracing all sections of the population, to solve the wage policy question.

"We can ask and get such support," the URWA leadership declared, "because our wage program is designed to help all Americans and to strengthen the democratic institutions which make us proud to be Americans—our homes, our churches, our schools and our unions."

In criticizing the outmoded application of the "Little Steel" formula, the board called for "breaking" the principle of the formula, "but rather for keeping the formula up-to-date and making it a genuine yardstick to keep wages and prices in balance."

President Dairymple and the other officers commended the Commander-in-Chief for his flexible approach, as contrasted to the "narrow application" of James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, and Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director. They also noted that any further delay in correcting the injustice of a "mechanical interpretation" will create new opportunities for the defeatists outside of and within the labor movement "to undermine the nation's will to victory and the nation's resolution to obtain a lasting people's peace."

The statement answers in detail the argument that justified wage increases will lead to inflation. It cites the "astronomical" increases in rubber company profits; points out that "those who oppose wage increases also oppose all limitations on salaries and profits"; quotes recent impartial surveys which conclude that the profit dollar, not the wage dollar, is inflationary and declares that the way to curb the price spiral is still through "overall rationing and rigid application of price control."

Admiral Furlong Gets Merit Award from Navy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UP).—Rear Admiral William R. Furlong has been awarded the Legion of Merit for his direction of salvage operations at the Pearl Harbor attack, the Navy announced today. He was named commandant of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard five days after the Japanese attack.

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Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

IN CONNECTION with Negro History Week, it occurs to me that readers of this column may possibly welcome a few suggestions for their library shelves.

To begin with, there are certain works which are really basic and indispensable, which we all should read and own—for if you are an active worker in the progressive-democratic cause, you will find that you are constantly needing them for reference. I am here thinking of such works as the "Life and Times of Frederick Douglass," written by the great Negro leader himself, and James Allen's fine study entitled "Reconstruction."

It is human nature to be interested in human nature, in the lives and the work of outstanding leaders and personalities; whence the enduring popularity of biographies. In this instance we may recommend Earl Conrad's recent volume, "Harriet Tubman," a deeply moving, excellently documented study of a great Negro woman, and along with it, Arthur Huff Fausset's "Sojourner Truth," which is equally commendable. Then there is the fascinating life of one of America's greatest scientists, Ruckman Holt's "George Washington Carver."

Those who like their history with a little excitement and adventure thrown in, will find what they are looking for in Anna L. Curtis' "Stories of the Underground Railroad," giving actual tales of Negroes who escaped from slavery with the aid of northern Quakers and abolitionists.

Why Not Start Your Negro History Library?

Another recent book which you will want to read, if you want to understand the black man and his problems in the America of today, is Red Ottley's "New World A-Coming," and a not unsuitable companion volume to this one would be "Brothers Under the Skin," by Carey McWilliams.

For the new-awakening South in its economic, political, social and cultural phases, there is Katherine DePre Lumpkin's "The South in Progress."

Not to be forgotten are the standard pamphlets (15 cents each) by that noted student of Negro history, Herbert Aptheker: "The Negro in the American Revolution," "Negro Slave Revolts in the United States," "The Negro in the Abolitionist Movement," and "The Negro in the Civil War."

Not to be overlooked, either, are those great-souled champions of Negro Freedom from among the white race, Thaddeus Stevens and Wendell Phillips. See the new biography of the former by Elizabeth Lawson, and of the latter by Philip A. Foner (entitled, respectively, "Thaddeus Stevens" and "Wendell Phillips").

These, as I say, are the more or less basic works, which you will find at any progressive bookshop. To the list might be added, as historical background, Marx and Engels' "The Civil War in the United States" and the volume of selections from Lincoln's writings edited by Dr. Foner and published under the title, "Abraham Lincoln."

For those who wish photographs with their text, there is Richard Wright's "12 Million Black Voices," with photography by Edwin Rosskam. (Viking, 1941, \$3.00).

In any event, I hope that these suggestions may be of some help. Why not start building your Negro history library this week?

Three Centuries of Struggle for Negro Democratic Rights

By Doxey Wilkerson

(Continued from yesterday)

The progressive policies of the Roosevelt Administration during the period of the "New Deal" began to lay the basis for a new perspective for the Negro people. The focusing of attention upon the South as the "Number One Problem of the Nation," the equitable practices which the WPA sought to establish in the southern states, the growth of Negro-white tenant farmers' unions, the Negro-white unemployment movement, and especially the advent of the CIO in the South, with accompanying trends toward the unification of the white and Negro proletariats—these all contributed significantly to this end.

These beginnings have been enormously accentuated by this people's war of national liberation and survival. Threatened with its own destruction, our country has been forced progressively to take steps toward welding our entire people into an unbreakable national front for victory, and toward mobilizing our total manpower resources for the crucial battles on the production and the military fronts. These developments have brought about a profound and fundamental change in the relations of the Negro people to America.

On the one hand, the Negro people as a whole, in common with the rest of the country, have come to see that their only hope for freedom lies in the triumph of United Nations arms and the destruction of fascism. They have come to recognize this as their war, a war for their own survival as well as for the survival of the nation.

On the other hand, the win-the-war forces of our nation have come increasingly to recognize that the question of Negro freedom is inextricably bound up with the nation's struggle for survival, that the extension of democracy for the Negro people, once viewed in terms of social ethics, must now be approached as an urgent war necessity. They have brought new allies to the Negro people in their struggle for freedom.

The objective results of this new relationship are to be seen in every area of our national life. A special agency of government, FEPC, moves to eliminate racial discrimination in employment. The War Relocation Authority has decreed that the wages of white and Negro workers must be equal. Despite still existing discrimination, Negroes now fight for their country in all branches of the armed forces. Liberty ships bearing the names of famous Negroes are sailed by mixed white and Negro crews under the command of Negro captains. Traditional Jim Crow lines in public places are tending to break down even in the South. Steps are taken toward the entrance of Negro players into organized baseball. The movement to abolish the poll tax grows apace. Twenty national Negro organizations unite in a manifesto declaring their support of the war and their independence as a political group. A Negro Communist is elected to the City Council of New York. Hundreds of thousands of Negro workers recently admitted into war industries are forging new bonds of unity with their white associates, especially in the great and democratic industrial unions of the CIO. As Frederick Douglass said of a similar development in an earlier period of our history, "The revolution is tremendous."

This changing relationship of the Negro people to America is fundamental. It reflects the historic fact that the freedom goals of the Negro people have become inseparably merged with the survival goals of the nation. Both must now move forward together. The short-time prospect for the achievement of full democratic and social rights for the Negro people has again become very real.

The historic conferences of Moscow and Tehran have tremendously advanced the perspective for the complete liberation of the Negro people, for extension and strengthening of the trend toward full democratic and social rights—not only during the war, but on into the peace which will follow. This perspective, likewise, arises out of historic necessity.

The crucial problem facing the nation today is the welding of national unity for victory in war and peace, to implement the agreements of Tehran. This goal can be attained only through the effective coalition of the democratic sectors of capital, organized labor, the Negro people, and all other win-the-war groups—in support of the Roosevelt Administration, against the defeatists and pro-fascists, for a people's victory and a people's peace. Such a coalition can be achieved and maintained only on

the basis of the progressive extension of democracy. With special reference to the Negro people's relations to the coalition, this means still more rapid progress toward the establishment of their full democratic and social rights.

This question is fundamental to the implementation of Tehran. Unless the Negro people are brought quickly and fully into the democratic national front, the victory of pro-fascist reaction in the 1944 elections looms as a very real threat, indeed, imperiling the whole new perspective now before the world. Moreover, this question is integrally bound up with the problem of mobilizing our Latin American and colonial allies for effective prosecution of the war. Thus, the issue of full democratic and social rights for the Negro people is, irrevocably, again on the agenda of history.

In the nation's struggle to achieve the democratic perspectives of Tehran, the Negro people will rise to their full stature and dignity as free men. The Negro's own struggles for specific objectives—especially for equal job opportunities and civil rights—will achieve increasing success. Moreover, in the course of these struggles, new and powerful allies will come forward to champion the cause of Negro freedom.

These things will happen, not merely because they ought, but primarily because they must. In this unprecedented period of history, much as was true during the 1850's, the progressive extension of democracy to the Negro people has become an imperative requirement for the maintenance of democracy in the nation as a whole.

Thus it is that Negro History Week—1944 finds the Negro people further along the road to full democratic rights than ever before—with a very substantial basis for confidence in early victory. In the words of Earl Browder: "All the forces of history are now working for Negro equality." True American patriots of all races and creeds will collaborate with these forces of history—of which they are an integral part.

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NEW FILMS

"Passage to Marseille" At the Hollywood Theatre

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Like "Cross of Lorraine," this new film combines bold anti-fascist politics with thrilling drama. Brilliantly acted by a dream cast which includes almost every outstanding actor at Warner's, "Passage to Marseille" contains among other things a devastating indictment of the Munich sell-out. It also shows how the Nazis fight and how to fight Nazis. In one of the strongest scenes in the picture, Humphrey Bogart is shown blasting away at the survivors of a Nazi bombing plane that had just completed a merciless job of bombing and strafing a Free French ship. The commander of the ship implores Bogart to stop "assassinating helpless men."

Points to Real Assassins

Without a moment's hesitation Bogart tells the commander to look around and see who the real assassins are. The commander sees the dead and wounded on the deck and is silent. Bogart continues firing his machine gun until all the Nazis are wiped out. This scene was vigorously applauded by the audience. It deserves to be.

The betrayal of France is seen through the eyes of Humphrey Bogart, a fighting anti-fascist newspaper editor who is sentenced to fifteen years on Devil's Island, in French Guiana for publicly exhorting Daladier on his return from Munich. The film shows a fascist mob wrecking this young Zola's print-shop. The police stand idly by. "Those fascist stunkies," comments Bogart bitterly, "just stood there to make sure the job was done."

"Passage to Marseille" tells its grim story in flashback form. The horror of life on Devil's Island is the basis of the progressive extension of democracy. With special reference to the Negro people's relations to the coalition, this means still more rapid progress toward the establishment of their full democratic and social rights.

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SUBJECT MATTER, W. and G. E. BR. 9-2047

Even. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. Wed. 8:30 & Sat. 2:30

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present WINGED VICTORY

MOSS HART

Curtain Rises and Ties Shave!

Part. 10:15. Wed. 8:30 & Sat. 2:30

Part. 10:15. THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

4TH ST. THEATRE, W. of 5th St. LA. 4-4331

THE STAGE

"A Gripping Play," Ralph Warner, Daily Worker

"DECISION" BELASCO THEATRE 44th Street, E. of 5th Ave. BR. 9-2047

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY."—ATKINSON, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER Howard Lindsay Dorothy Stickney

269 SEATS at \$1.10

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway at 42nd Street, E. of 5th Ave. BR. 9-2047

Even. 8:30. Mat. 2:30. Wed. 8:30 & Sat. 2:30

MICHAEL TODD presents BOBBY CLARK in

MEXICAN HAYRIDE by Herbert & Dorothy Fields

Songs by Cole Porter

WILFRED BRIDGES, NEW YORK CITY BR. 9-2047

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Stepping Forward



Daring at Truk

THE bold attack on Truk, the main enemy stronghold in the central Pacific, is an example of purposeful and offensive warfare. On the heels of the victory in the Marshall Islands, our forces immediately followed through by attacking the pivot of Japan's outer ring of defenses. It is still not known in what force we struck or even whether this operation is intended to conquer and take over the Truk Islands. But whatever the immediate purpose may be, the operation is a credit to the team work and skill of our forces and the high command.

The new thrust gives real content to Admiral Nimitz' statement of a few days ago, and the comment of General Stilwell and MacArthur. Admiral Nimitz stressed that victory could come only as a result of the team work of all branches of the service, and that the main function of the present operations is to clear the sea-lanes to China, where the decisive offensive will have to be launched. Both General Stilwell, commander in the China area, and General MacArthur, commander in the South Pacific, agreed with this concept of general strategy.

Obviously, the present development of the Pacific offensive follows from the military decisions reached at the Cairo conference. Where the greatest lag occurs is in China itself due to the continued blockade by the Central government troops of the North-west guerrilla base. Our further advance in the Pacific makes even more imperative the restoration of national unity in China.

In view of the difficulties on the Anzio beachhead in Italy and the approaching second-front invasion of Europe, the attack upon Truk is especially heartening. It shows that our forces and our high command have the training and the drive necessary to assure the success of the much greater and decisive operations which are impending in Europe. Any faint-heartedness and mistaken over-caution which may have been produced by our experiences in Italy should be dispelled by the convincing display of high skill in the Pacific advances.

Antonini's 'Ja' Election

BOSS LUIGI ANTONINI of Italian Dress-makers, Local 89, reflecting desperation over his sharp decline in influence among Italian Americans and the bankruptcy of his policy here and with respect to Italy, has over-reached himself. He staged an ersatz election in his local and produced a "victory" by no less than a 98 per cent majority.

Judging by the way the balloting machinery was conducted, it is, indeed, a miracle that his obedient boys did not produce a majority that was well above 100 per cent of the number of ballots "cast."

No one in the least familiar with Local 89 affairs will take seriously the 17,805 votes Antonini took for himself, or the 467 votes that he kindly conceded to Frances Ribaud, his Rank and File opponent.

A partial slate of only 10 candidates of a total of nearly 200 was entered by the Rank and File to express the membership's protest against Antonini's misrule. The ruling clique, jittery as all bureaucracies are, left nothing undone in election trickery, deceit and coercion to throttle this opposition.

Not a single member of the Rank and File was allowed even to get near the election committee or the tallying of the votes. In some cases whole shops were corralled in a body, with their respective business agents watching them, as though they were prisoners, go through the mockery of voting.

We have somewhat of a contrast in the election of Local 22 whose members voted on the next day. That was the rare exception of an International Ladies Garment Workers Union local where the Rank and File was given representatives on the election and objection committee. And there, too, due to the "bloc system" ballot and other tricks, there is much reason to doubt the result as the real reflection of the will of the membership. But the Rank and File registered nearly 6,000 votes and a second anti-administration group over 1,000 more, of the 19,000 ballots cast. Local 22's result strongly emphasizes that Antonini's was a "Ja" election.

Why did Antonini go to such lengths? After all he well knew that his administration was not in danger of being overturned. The Rank and File put forward only a few candidates, and did so late in the campaign. The statement he rushed to the press when the so-called election was over, explains fully.

Antonini's boastful statement revealed that he sought more than to replenish his shattered prestige in his own union, among Italian Americans and in the American Labor Party. Above all, he revealed that he is in league with the most reactionary defeatist intrigues against United Nations unity. The phony election was aimed at the decisions of the Moscow and Tehran conferences and the unity of all democratic forces—including Communists—that it insured for Italy.

"I hope the State Department takes notice of the election in Local 89," said Antonini. At the same time his statement seeks to blackmail the workers of Italy. He tells them, in effect, that if they expect to receive aid from the American people, they'd better follow his pattern of excluding Communists. Antonini never made a secret of his aim to scuttle the six-party unity in Italy.

That Antonini will fail miserably as far as his plans for Italy are concerned, is well shown in reports from abroad. On the very day that Local 89's mock balloting was on, representatives of Communist and Socialist-led revived Italian unions met in war-battered Salerno to reconstitute the General Confederation of Labor that Mussolini drove underground. And, on that same day, the Bari radio announced that the six anti-fascist parties, as a result of their recent joint congress, sent a message to Moscow expressing full confidence in the cooperation of the Soviet Union.

But there is much that must be done here. The Rank and File of Local 89 has announced that it will protest Wednesday's election. We hope they will do so emphatically. The whole disgraceful mess ought to be investigated. Antonini's alliance with Hearst and the others who seek to undermine United Nations unity ought to be exposed.

Members of Local 89 and officers and members of the entire ILGWU, should examine soberly the wires Antonini is pulling. Some liberals and the New York Post who have jumped to Antonini's support in the ALP, too, ought to do some thinking.

Luigi Antonini has certainly over-reached himself in his little game Wednesday. He was also brazen enough to tell us why he staged it. It should now be easy for his sincere Local 89 members to see through his game and to unite upon a policy of genuine national unity, here and in Italy, and support of our Commander-in-Chief.

Local 89 results should also open the eyes of ILGWU members to the menace of the efforts of their officials to perpetuate a "left-right" division. We have a clear-cut example of how it undermines the decisions of Tehran and support of the President.



FOR a long time Marxists have believed that wars and revolutions are inevitable under capitalism. In the early 1890's, when monopoly capitalism began to emerge in the leading countries of the West, Frederick Engels predicted a world war of an imperialist character. That war came in 1914. On the eve of the war, Lenin predicted socialist revolution as an outcome, and he seriously set to work to prepare for it. That revolution was completed successfully in Lenin's country.

After Versailles, the Communists foresaw that the settlement of the first World War established the grounds for a second world war. Their activities were centered upon preventing the outbreak of that war. It came, but under conditions radically different than in 1914. After two world wars and one successful socialist revolution, it is conceivable that changes have been produced in the world. It is highly probable that new elements have been introduced into the situation which might cause Marxists to arrive at somewhat different conclusions than those which prevailed a decade ago.

I WOULD say that the most important new elements operating today are:

1. The approaching defeat of fascism in Europe. Fascism originated as counter-revolution, as the effort of the most reactionary sectors of monopoly capitalism to suppress by force the progressive development of history. In Germany, Hitler's coming to power was the culmination of the counter-revolution which was started in 1918 by an alliance of the Social-Democrats with the Junkers, the Army High Command and powerful monopolies. The defeat of the socialist revolution in Germany led to the victory of fascism. The victory of the socialist revolution in Russia is now leading to the defeat of fascism on the continent.

2. The emergence of the Soviet Union as a powerful socialist state, one of the three most powerful countries in the world. This is a vital new element in the world situation. Up to the outbreak of the present war in Europe, socialism

had become consolidated in the Soviet Union under conditions of hostile encirclement. Now the Soviet Union has gone through the supreme test of a gigantic war, and is defeating the most powerful armed force which has ever been set loose against a single country.

3. A basic change in policy towards the Soviet Union has occurred. As far as the dominant circles in Britain and America are concerned, not to speak of the peoples fighting for their liberation in Europe, the prevailing policy of the last quarter century has been reversed. It has been reversed largely because the present war has proved entirely bankrupt the policy of inciting war against the Soviet Union, or seeking to isolate her and bring about a downfall of the Soviet power. That old policy has acted like a boomerang against its prime movers. It is inconceivable, on the basis of the experience of this war, that such a policy will again be seriously attempted in the foreseeable future.

Of course, the old antagonisms have not been removed. But they are on their way out and tend more and more to become subordinated to the policy of collaboration with the Soviet Union as established at Tehran.

IN AN outline of this kind, many other important developments are necessarily omitted. The higher level of the colonial liberation movements, the new unity in struggle of the European peoples, the higher political consciousness of labor and the anti-fascists in Britain and America are among such important factors. But the three enumerated above I would consider the prime elements affecting the perspective particularly in the West for some time to come.

How do they affect the question of war and revolution?

1. The defeat of Hitler Germany and of its satellites in Europe will destroy the main center of resistance by force to historically necessary and possible social changes on the continent. Obviously, much force will still have to be exerted by the Coalition armies and by the anti-fascist liberation movements of the peoples before the Axis armies are completely defeated and the fascist structure in Europe destroyed. But once the military victory is achieved, the great possibility does exist of the more or less

by James S. Allen

peaceful evolution of the European peoples towards a freer and more democratic way of life, in accordance with their own free choice and in the atmosphere of national independence.

I do not say that this will take place without struggle, or without stress and strain among the nations and peoples now allied in the war against Hitler Germany. But the coalition is based firmly enough upon realities to make possible such changes without major conflict among the powers or without long, drawn-out civil wars.

2. The Soviet Union is the most powerful state on the European continent. Its proven might guarantees it against aggression, and removes the temptation to war against it, which has been the biggest single factor making for instability and political crises in Europe. At the same time, the policies of the Soviet Union are a guarantee that this power is not an aggressive one, that it is subordinated to the aims of historical progress of all peoples. It is the most tremendous power known to history which is devoted to the maintenance of peace and the free development of peoples.

3. The defeat of the old anti-Soviet policies and the victory of the policy of collaboration with the Soviet Union make possible a long period of world peace. The chief cause, although not the only one, of world conflict since the first World War was the antagonism against the Soviet Union. If we make Tehran stick, we will have removed the basis upon which Hitler mobilized the German nation and the appeasers and Munichers in other countries for the world conflict.

True, there are other possible causes for war, such as inter-imperialist conflicts and the antagonism between colonies and mother countries. But such antagonisms are now operating and will operate under new world conditions, in which the Soviet Union—a powerful non-imperialist nation—can be a factor in preventing them from breaking out into major wars.

The important thing is to see the new possibilities for progress, based upon the new realities being produced by the war. The future will not be a gift. It will have to be won in the only way it can be won—by fighting for the realization of what has become possible.

The Proposed C. P. Changes

By Robert Minor

"If we are to have a long period of peace, why do we advocate universal military service?"

Because if we don't we will very likely not have a long period of peace.

The Tehran agreement is a solid guarantee of a long period of world peace.

When we speak of international agreements, we don't mean paper and ink.

Without the organization of the physical means of preservation of world peace, and with it the moral means, which are pledged in the

Tehran Declaration—there would be no peace either for "many generations" or even for many months after the close of the present military action. This war has shown the enormous strength of the forces of reaction, even though it has also shown the still greater potentialities (if they are organized) of the forces for the preservation of peace.

As a little warning to all civilization not to indulge in any childish dreams to the effect that bellicose reaction will soon melt into sweetness and light please observe that the Nazis, even in this stage of their military setbacks, are still able to drive their dupes to die on their feet by the fifty thousands.

The forces that raised Hitler into power over a slave empire in the heart of European world culture, and almost succeeded in the grandiose plan of a Japanese-built empire over a thousand million enslaved people in Asia are not to be dismissed as though their resources had vanished.

The guarantee of a long period of peace is solely to be found in the superior aggregate of military strength, the strength of the democracy of the Tehran powers, and in the unity of these powers based in a long-time common vital interest.

The military strength and the democracy of all of these powers require that their populations shall be thoroughly capable of supporting their governments in making war better than any breakers of the peace can make war.

Under conditions of this period neither military strength nor democracy can be had without universal obligatory military training and service. It used to be contended that a standing army under a strong cadre of professional officers would suffice. But this has been disproven in this war. No one believes it any more. It would mean an enormous professional army, which, at that, would be unable to meet the needs of modern wars of million-fold armies.

Universal obligatory service is the only democratic system. A long perspective on this history of the general democratic world movement, as well as the history of the labor movement, without which in modern times there is no democracy, will show that universal obligatory military service has always had the popular support.

On several occasions in the past, we spoke of military "literacy." We do it again in order to make a comparison. The comparison is justified, for both are parts of the development of democracy. I want to show that all persons are mistaken who think there is something reactionary, or contrary to democracy, violating the liberty of the people, in compulsory military training and obligatory service.

I compare this historically with the institution of universal compulsory education in the elementary public school system. Look back at the long struggle initiated by Jefferson and carried on by such pioneer leaders as Horace Mann, Thaddeus Stevens, William Sylvius, Booker T. Washington, De Witt Clinton and others—for the establishment of the American public school system, which also meant laws of compulsory attendance in schools. The public school system came into existence only against fierce opposition. In the Southern States, where human slavery had been looked upon as the "freedom" of the slave owner to do as he wished with his property, it was only some years after the Civil War that free public schools, even in a crippled form of racial exclusiveness, could be established. Free public education was called putting the burden of "pauper education" onto thrifty taxpayers, and compulsory school attendance was denounced as infringement of the freedom of parents to control the lives of their children. But the development of modern industrial civilization could proceed only with a population possessing a general elementary literacy. Real freedom from economic stagnation required "recog-

nition of necessity" for compulsory education.

But under the more modern conditions, "reading, writing and arithmetic" are not sufficient for the freedom of the human race for backwardness, degradation, stagnation and even destruction. For any modern nation to preserve its right to live at all, and for world civilization to banish war for many generations, it is necessary to have universal compulsory "literacy" in the art of national military defense. Freedom from subjugation by the forces of medieval reaction requires this "recognition of necessity."

Marxists have always demanded that the principle of universal obligatory military service be adopted in one or other form in accord with time and circumstances, though never permitting this demand to become a device for support of reaction. For instance, in 1924 our Party incorporated this demand in the form of the slogan "For Social and National Security."

The pacifist opposition to the course we follow here would lead precisely to the result of new bloody wars.

But we must emphasize now with all possible force that, under the conditions of this generation, neither universal military service nor any formal internal democracy could preserve peace or freedom from military disaster, without a foreign policy that assures that our armaments are used in the interest of the nation and of world democracy—not for its own destruction as the greatest military establishment of all Europe, in France in the 1930's, was used in the hands of Daladier, Laval and Petain. The democratic foreign policy (i.e., a world coalition of the forces of democracy) is incorporated in the Tehran agreement.

We are going to have a long period of peace because our great country and all other countries that do not wish to be enslaved are as capable as any others in the world to use the arms that will guarantee that long period of peace. "Military literacy" is necessary to peace for many generations.

The next question, to be answered in Monday's Daily Worker, is:

"Was President Roosevelt's message to Congress an application of Tehran to the United States?"

Facts on War Economy

Foreign Trade Stabilization

By Labor Research Association

Facts on foreign trade assume increasing importance as this country comes closer to the post-war world and its complicated economic problems.

Vice-President Wallace stated recently: "Without a large volume of foreign trade unemployment is certain in the United States and England. Therefore, I say that of all the actions taken in 1943 looking toward full post-war employment, the Cairo and Tehran Conferences were probably the most important."

Here are the foreign trade figures for 1920 and for other years since 1929. They are based on a table from a longer article on this subject in our Economic Notes for February, 1944. The figures are expressed in millions of dollars:

Year	Exports	Imports
1920	8,228	5,378
1929	5,941	4,390
1931	2,424	2,091
1933	1,676	1,450
1935	2,263	2,047
1937	3,349	2,084
1939	3,177	2,319
1941	5,147	3,345
1942	8,037	2,743
1943	12,717	3,385

Note that the total exports last year reached an all-time peak of \$12,717 million or 84 per cent over the previous year. At the same time imports were valued at a higher total than for any year since the boom year 1929.

LEND-LEASE TOTALS

Shipment of goods under the Lend-Lease arrangements accounted, of course, for the bulk of the exports last year. About \$10 billion went abroad in this form. Lend-Lease exports have in fact been running at about \$1 billion a month, and have made up about four-fifths of our shipments abroad. The remainder has gone mainly to Canada and Latin America.

The U. S. Department of Commerce, in releasing the figures for 1943, indicated that private or "cash" exports had sustained a sharp setback coincident with the tremendous expansion in the Lend-Lease trade. The value of these non-Lend-Lease exports is now running at about the same rate as in the period 1934 through 1936.

The 1944 rate of exports and imports is expected to remain at approximately the level of 1943.

It is proposed that Lend-Lease be continued for sometime in the future and to provide European countries with much needed tools, seeds, machinery, food and other agricultural products needed in their restoration and rehabilitation.

Despite the great rise in wartime trade it is obvious that both exports and imports must remain high in the period of world stabilization inherent in the fulfillment of the Tehran declaration.

The most generous official estimates of post-war trade which we have seen are those of Amos E. Taylor, Director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who believes that if our domestic economy functions at what he terms "capacity levels," the total export trade of the country might run to around \$7 billion a year in a hypothetical post-war year while imports then might reach a little over \$6 billion a year.

This total of around \$13 billion is far below what might be expected under the full-employment programs outlined by the Congress of Industrial Organizations and other progressive groups.

CARTEL CONTRADICTIONS

The recently issued report of the Subcommittee on War Mobilization, headed by Senator H. M. Kilgore of West Virginia, dealing with the "Economic and Political Aspects of International Cartels," shows, for example, how one of these international business conspiracies will give exclusive assignment of foreign territories to a particular member of a cartel monopoly. This "necessity" defeats the policies of national governments which may be seeking to enlarge the flow of international trade between their nations. It is necessarily inconsistent with the policy of the trade agreements program of the United States, which is designed to enlarge the volume of international trade by mutual reduction of trade barriers.

This country, it must be repeatedly stressed, has everything to gain through encouraging industrialization and raising of the purchasing power of other countries. As Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration told the World Trade Conference in Chicago last Tuesday: "There are few countries which stand to gain more than the United States from an increase in output and in living standards throughout the world."

5 Years Ago Today
In the Daily Worker

FEBRUARY 19, 1939

NEW YORK—Joseph Hartley, agent of the anti-Semitic campaign inundating the city, is back in jail today after heaping vile, unprintable epithets on Magistrate Brodsky in West 54th Street night court.

Other developments taking place as New York glides against the new drive of Nazi bandits and Father Coughlin followers include: Evidence that expensive handbills advertising the meeting are designed and printed in Germany, and shipped in to the local Hitlerites.

Continued refusal of District Attorney Dewey to take action against the anti-Semitic campaign and its victimization of both Jewish and non-Jewish merchants.

Hartley was first arrested late Tuesday night when he posted a "Buy Christian" sticker on a court room seat at the very time Magistrate Brodsky was trying Lions Schreck, another anti-Semitic campaigner, on a similar charge.

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